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Downey, E. H. *History of Labor Legislation in Iowa.* Pp. x, 283. Iowa City: State Historical Society, 1910.

Once more the Carnegie Institution has aided in the publication of a monograph on labor legislation, this time in the Iowa Economic History Series. The volume is well planned and ably executed. There are separate chapters—each a model of condensation—on wages, convict labor, mines, factories, child labor, and employers' liability, together with a chapter of scarcely less importance on blacklisting, boycotting, employment agencies, arbitration, etc., and one on the Iowa Bureau of Labor Statistics, which (unlike those of some states) "enjoys the confidence and support of organized labor and receives a considerable measure of co-operation from employers."

In an appendix the author notes that great gains were made at the last legislative session, when the period of compulsory school attendance was lengthened, proof of age required for the issuance of a work certificate, an advanced type of employers' liability law enacted, and a slight addition made to the inadequate force of factory inspectors. These gains—which bring Iowa well up with older industrial states—and all other legislation enacted in the interest of the wage-earner during the last thirty years, are ascribed mainly to labor organizations, with the co-operation of women's clubs.

The author takes advanced ground as to the relation of the state to labor, whenever he thinks best to let his personal views appear in the narrative.

J. LYNN BARNARD.

Philadelphia.

Evans, Howard. *Sir Randal Cremer, His Life and Works.* Pp. 356. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1910.

This very readable book is, as its preface informs us, "written with the double purpose of telling the life-story of a man who devoted himself to the service of humanity, and of giving a succinct history of one of the most notable movements [International Arbitration] of modern times." Cremer had intended writing an autobiography but the memoranda left at his death were of a most fragmentary character. It is, therefore, most fortunate that Howard Evans who had been closely associated with him for thirty years was selected.

The book tells us how Sir Randal obliged to work for his living from the age of twelve succeeded in educating himself. He quickly took a prominent part in labor organizations. He realized early the importance of international arbitration and founded the International Arbitration League. He was besides a leading spirit of the Interparliamentary Union. His services to humanity were fittingly recognized by the award to him in 1903 of the Nobel Peace Prize, which he generously turned over to the International Arbitration League.

Sir Randal Cremer has deserved well of his fellowmen and this account of his life will help to keep vividly before us the association of his name with the great international arbitration movement.

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